THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. F. REED,
T. F. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 214. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

BALTIMORE.

Knights Templar.

GRAND PROCESSION.

Magnificent Display.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Conclave Adjourned.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, September 21, 1871.

The Knights Templar procession to-day probably surpassed in grandeur any civic display ever before witnessed in the United States. The various commanderies in gorgeous regalia, numbering more than five thousand, marching with military precision through the principal streets of this really beautiful city, with the untold thousands gathered from this and other cities and from nearly every town and village in the country, completely filling every foot of standing room on the sides of the streets along which the procession passed, and above all the groups of ladies—justly famed, as Baltimore ladies are, for grace and beauty—clustering in every window, filling the upper air with fluttering, snow-white handkerchiefs, constituted a *toute ensemble* worth a journey across the continent to behold.

The Pittsburghers, in and out of the procession, felt proud of their delegation and of their Great Western Band.

The Conclave is over, the vast crowd is scattering to the four winds whence they came. Many of them will visit Washington and many will return by other routes than those on which they came, thus adding to the charm and interest of the occasion which attracted them thither. No case of sickness has occured with any of your delegation. They will all reach home in improved health and thoroughly gratified with their visit and all its incidents, and with a special desire to revisit Baltimore whenver they can find leisure or excuse. HARRISON.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of the United States held a session this morning at Masonic Temple. The session was official and secret. The following officers were elected for the next ensuing three years: J. H. Drummond, of Maine, General Grand High Priest; E. H. English, of Arkansas, Deputy General High Priest; Chas. H. Oho, of Maryland, General Grand King; Chas. Marsh, of California, General Grand Scribe; John McClellan, of Massachusetts, General Grand Treasurer; C. G. Fox, of New York, General Grand Secretary; Joseph Yeates, of Wisconsin, General Grand Captain of the Hosts; D. C. Dankins, of Florida, General Grand Royal Arch Captain. The General Chapter holds a business meeting this afternoon.

The Grand Encampment of the United States, in session this morning, elected the following officers: Most Eminent Grand Master, J. Q. A. Fellows, of New Orleans; Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master, James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh; Very Eminent Grand Generalissimo, Vincent L. Hurlburt, of Chicago; Very Eminent Grand Captain General, Benjamin Dean, of Boston; Very Eminent Grand Senior Warden, Irving M. Smith, of East Saginaw, Michigan; Very Eminent Grand Junior Warden, Wm. G. Patten, of Meriden, Mississippi; Grand Treasurer, John W. Simmonds, of New York; Grand Recorder, Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa City.

THE PROCESSION.

The weather was most favorable for the procession of the Knights Templar to-day. All the city courts and the Stock Board adjourned over. The Custom House, Postoffice and many business houses were closed during the procession.

Promptly at half-past nine o'clock the several divisions assembled at their respective rendezvous, and forming, marched with bands of music to Broadway, where the general column was formed. The distance of the march was laid down in the programme at about five miles. The procession moved at twelve o'clock, and was an hour in passing a given point. Over fifty Commanderies were in line, each carrying a beautiful, richly wrought banner, and nearly all accompanied by bands of music. Following were carriages containing visitors and distinguished members of the order. In front of Masonic Temple Most Eminent Grand Master received a marching salute after the parade was dismissed, and the Commanderies marched to their respective quarters.

THE PRIZE.

The Committee awarded to Detroit Commandery No. 1 the silver service presented by Baltimore Commandery No. 2, for the greatest proficiency in drill.

About 25,000 Knights visit Washington to-morrow.

The number of Knights Templar in procession was about five thousand.

To-night a banquet was given to the Grand Encampment of the United States by the Grand Commandery of Maryland at Maryland Institute; also at the Concordia Opera House, Masonic Temple. New Assembly Rooms and the headquarters of different Baltimore Commanderies.

CHICAGO.

Reunion of Odd Fellows.

CHICAGO, September 21.—There was a grand reunion of the Odd Fellows at Metropolitan Hall last night. There were fully two thousand persons present, a large share of whom were strangers. An introductory address was made by D. S. Sherry, P. G. R. of Illinois. He was followed by John P. Hannon, of California, S. H. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, Geo. W. Race, of Louisville, John P. Morse, Deputy Grand Secretary of Germany and Switzerland, Vice President Colfax, Past Grand Sire of Indiana, and James L. Ridgeley, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Vice President said that for a quarter of a century he had been a member of the Order, and he could truthfully say in that time he never heard a word in ritual or charges of Odd Fellowship to which the severest critic or the most devoted Christian could object. All its principles were drawn directly, and in many cases liberally, from the sacred record. Here is taught obedience to the command of the Great Teacher: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and the golden rule as the theme of the most beautiful degree. After further vindicating the order the Vice President closed by saying that the victories of Odd Fellowship were not the victories of the warrior or the millionaire, but the more priceless victories on battle fields of humanity where the work is always plenty and the laborers few.

I. O. O. F.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. the following amendment to the constitution was adopted: "No person shall be entitled to admittance to the Order except free white males, of good moral character, who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who believe in a Supreme Being, the creator and preserver of the universe; provided, however, that in Australia, New Zealand, and other countries not on the continent of North America, in which the Order has been or may hereafter be established as a Grand Lodge formed, the qualification as to age shall be left to local legislation." After the adoption of this amendment the Committees on Unfinished Business, on Finance and on Legislation, submitted various reports, which were appropriately disposed of, and the remainder of the session was occupied in discussing an amendment to the constitution of the Grand Lodge of the United States, providing that Past Grand Sires be allowed the same privilege of *per diem* fees as allowed to representatives.

FOREIGN.

Specie for America.

SENTENCE OF ROCHEFORT.

Discovery of Diamonds.

SNOW IN GERMANY.

Confederate Cotton Bonds.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

ENGLAND.

PRESS CRITICISMS.

LONDON, September 21.—The London journals to-day continue to discuss the alleged exposures at New York, and publish sharp editorials upon the finances of that city. The London papers also contain editorials upon the subject of the relations between the United States and Mexico, inspired by the outrages recently perpetrated upon the crews of the American barks Brothers and Harvest Home, upon the Mexican coast.

AID TO SUFFERERS.

A meeting was held to-day at Colonial Institute in aid of the sufferers by the hurricane experienced in August, in the British West Indies. The movement was originated by the Bishop of Antigua and Governor Pine of the Leeward Islands.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, September 21.—The outflow of specie to America continues. £70,000 sterling were shipped to New York to-day.

FURTHER EXPLOSIONS.

A dispatch from Wigan says: There have been further explosions to-day. The mine is burning and the fire engines are at the scene of the disaster. The townspeople are actually paralized with excitement.

CONFEDERATE COTTON BONDS.

Torquay, the English holder of the Confederate cotton bonds, is organizing to present these claims to the Commission of Arbitration at Washington.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships City of Washington, Deutschland, Frankfort, Bolivia, India and Manhattan have arrived out.

DISCOUNT ADVANCED.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its rate of discount to three per cent.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.

Napoleon's health improves.

[Special to New York World.]

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, September 21.—The Congress of the International Society commenced in London to-day. Delegates from Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland are present. Carl Marx presides. The object of the meeting is to arrange for immediate action on the continent.

FRANCE.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

VERSAILLES, September 21.—The statement of a conflict yesterday between French and German soldiers who are evacuating the forts, is unfounded.

ROCHEFORT'S DEFENCE.

The defence of Rochefort before the court martial says he refused to accept release from the Prussians during the siege of Paris.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague is increasing in the north of France.

ARRIVED.

BREST, September 21.—The steamship Lafayette has arrived.

SPANISH HONORS FOR THIERS.

VERSAILLES, September 21.—Thiers has been presented by King Amadeus, of Spain, with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

THE TREATY.

Thiers held a lengthy interview to-day with Herr Von Arnim upon the subject of the delayed treaty between France and Germany.

ROCHEFORT'S SENTENCE.

Rochefort's trial has been concluded, and he has been sentenced by the court martial to transportation to a penal colony for life.

MEXICO.

CONTRADICTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, *via* ROCKPORT, TEXAS, September 19.—The rumors that pronunciamentos favoring Diaz had been issued in the States of Tamaloupas and Vera Cruz, Mexico, prove to be untrue.

OUTBREAK.

An outbreak is reported near Rio Flo, but it is thought to be unimportant. The government is sending troops to the infected district. Strong garrisons are kept in the States of Jalesco, Colimar, Durango, Sinalos and Aguascollentas.

GERMANY.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

BERLIN, September 21.—Odo Russell, the newly appointed British Ambassador to the German Empire, has arrived in Berlin, and will be officially presented to Emperor William at an early day.

REICHSTAG.

The German Reichstag will meet on the 15th of October.

SNOW STORM.

There was quite a severe snow storm to-day at Gumbinnen, in East Prussia.

ITALY.

THE CELEBRATION.

ROME, September 21.—The procession in honor of Italian unity was very imposing. The patriarchs of the American Church joined with this portion of the celebration. The illumination of the city at night was very general. There was not the slightest disturbance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DIAMOND DISCOVERIES.

LONDON, September 21.—Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope, are to the effect that diamonds continue to be found in great numbers in a field at the north, and that the rush to the diggings and the excitement over the discoveries are unabated.

WEST INDIES.

CABLE INJURED.

KINGSTON, September 20.—The telegraph cable to the Island of St. Kitts has been injured by the earthquake which inflicted such damage in the Island of Tortola and rendered seven thousand persons houseless.

DENMARK.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

COPENHAGEN, September 21.—The Government of Denmark has instituted stringent measures against the introduction of the cholera.

EAST INDIA.

DIED.

CALCUTTA, September 21.—The Chief Justice of India died to-day of the wounds inflicted by his assassin. The murderer has been apprehended. He feigns insanity.

GERMANY.

HONORS.

BERLIN, September 20.—Emperor Wilhelm has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Baron Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria.

TURKEY.

MINISTRY CHANGES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Further changes in the Turkish Ministry have occurred, but are not of an important character.

AUSTRIA.

CONTRADICTION.

VIENNA, September 20.—The reports pending changes in the ministry are contradicted.

BELGIUM.

THE STRIKERS.

BRUSSELS, September 21.—A procession of engineers to celebrate the end of the strike took place yesterday.

BY MAIL.

THE Duchesse du Plessis d'Aremcey, noted during the First Empire, and prominent in the reign of Louis Phillipe, has just died at Vitry-le Francais in the 100th year.

THE Duc d'Aumale has made considerable capital with the Lyons Reds by a rumored declaration that he would never receive the Presidency nor raise a finger in aid of the Count de Chambord.

AN international exhibition—the first of the kind ever held in the country—is to take place in Peru next December. The principal prizes open for competition to all nations are two gold medals, valued at $1,000 and $500. The liveliest interest has been excited in regard to the coming exhibition.

LIEUT. MASTERS of the British navy, who has been traversing Terra del Fuego, edifies his Government with comments on the people, whom he represents as believers in devils—who are departed spirits of doctors only—and the chief business of life is to keep these ghosts from doing the people mischief.

WM. MORGAN, on behalf of the Committee of the Confederate Bondholders in England, has written a letter to the London *Standard*, in which he says: "I beg to state that the Committee has been and is doing everything they can for the benefit of the bondholders, and that in a few days their report and the correspondence with Her Majesty's Government will be published."

THE Emperor of Germany is not expected in Berlin before the beginning of October. Immediately on his return the royal flag, which has hitherto waved on the different residences of his Majesty, will be replaced by the Imperial German banner. A drawing of the Imperial arms waits the approbation of the Emperor. The Imperial eagle is represented on a golden field, and the crown is that of Conrad II.

THE hotel of the French Ambassador in Berlin was decorated, till within the last few days, with the initial N. and the arms of the Emperor Napoleon III. carved in stone on the facade. On the 28th ultimo several workmen were to be seen occupied in covering the symbols of the empire with sheets of zinc—not effacing them. Several Berlin journals ask, not unnaturally, if this procedure has been adopted in the belief that an imperial restoration is still on the cards in France.

A STOCKHOLM correspondent of the New York *Daily Scandinavisk Post* says that Charles XV., King of Sweden, is about to be married to the Princess Thyra, youngest daughter of the King of Denmark. Should this be the case, the King of Sweden (whose daughter is married to the Crown Prince of Denmark) would be his own daughter's brother-in-law, and his son-in-law, the Crown Prince of Denmark, would become a son of his own sister. If Thyra should have children there would be a very curious state of relationship in that family.

IT seems that cannibalism has not been entirely suppressed in the Fiji Islands. A case of a peculiarly horrifying character is reported in the *Times*, English newspaper published at Levuka: On the 9th of July last two gentlemen, named James McIntosh and John Spiers, were decoyed by offers of trade by a party of mountaineers of the Rau Coast district, and it has been positively ascertained that they were murdered and their arms and legs cut off and carried away to furnish a cannibal feast. The *Times* (August 12th) adds: "Great indignation is felt by all the settlers, and it is determined to punish the tribe which committed the outrage."

THE people living in the neighborhood of Woolwich, England, on the side of the royal arsenal, have been gravely disturbed by the discovery that the ground beneath them was liable at any moment to give way and let them down into a cavern or subterraneous reservoir containing thirty feet of water. Excavations and probings in different points have proved that a considerable area is thus undermined, and the consequence has been a general removal of all that could afford to take other and safer habitations. For the security of such as remain government surveys of the ground are to be made immediately, and such safeguards adopted against accident as the necessity of the case shall demand.

ON the 5th inst. the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society opened a most successful three days' show in Liverpool. In the evening there was a dinner, at which Lord Derby presided. About 250 people sat down to the table. Lord Derby, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society," took occasion to say: "My belief is—though I give it only as a thing which seems to me probable, not as a thing proved—that both very great and very small properties are becoming fewer, and those of a middle size more numerous. Poor landowners prefer 10 per cent. in trade to 2 per cent. from land—they sell and go into business; and, on the other hand, there is a limit beyond which most men do not desire to extend their holding of what is essentially an unremunerative investment."

A PARIS correspondent writes: Speaking of the *petroleuses*, I am reminded of a scandal which will do to record with others you have exposed. It is a known fact that all women who are condemned by the magistrates for any misdemeanor for a period of one or two months, are submitted to a mutilation which is a punishment to them a hundred times greater than the imprisonment. The first act of the director of the prison is to cut off the hair of such prisoners, and it has just come to light that, since the 4th of September last, the prison directors have been trafficking in hair thus obtained. I do not hear that one of these wretches has been punished, but the feeling was so strong when the fact was made public that M. Dufaure ordered that all women condemned for less than five years should preserve their hair, and as for that of the others, it must be burned in their presence.

Mohammedans in Brazil.

An interesting contribution to modern travels is furnished by a little work by Abdurrahman Effendi, called a "Journey to Brazil," and written in Arabic. A few years ago, before the existence of the Suez Canal, the Turkish government had occasion to dispatch a man-of-war to Bassra, which thus had to make the long journey through the Mediterranean and the Atlantic round the Cape through the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The vessel was forced by stress of weather to run in for shelter at Rio de Janeiro. There, to the intense surprise of the author, a number of Mohammedans were found among the black population of the capital. Their Islamism had indeed suffered greatly by the length of time and the distance from their co-religionists. Thus, they no longer fasted in the Ramadhan, but in the month Shaban; they knew nothing as to the time of prayer; none of them knew Arabic; their marriages and their funerals were consecrated by Catholic priests, by whom also their children were baptized. Strangely enough these priests did not seem to care for anything further. Thus in their place of worship they had a Jew from Tangiers to officiate for them, who wore a high turban, and therefore called himself an Imaum. This man also served as interpreter between his flock and Abdurrahman, to whom he told without any ceremony that from what he had seen in his youth at Morocco, he felt fully competent to serve as Imaum. Nor was the astonishment all on the side of the new comers. The black Mohammedans were not a little surprised to see any faithful of a white complexion. According to their experience, all the white people were Christians, while all the Mohammedans were black. With the permission of his authorities, Sheik Abdurrahman now left his vessel and sojourned for some years at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco, in order to instruct his co-religionists there in the elements of their common faith, and to educate some of them sufficiently to enable them to read the Koran in the original and to serve as teachers and Imaums to their black countrymen. He further made them give up pork and wine and their wives had to veil themselves before strangers. There is a good deal of information also of the Mussulman type to be found in the little volume written by the missionary at his return, but he only tells what he has been told himself. He also proves learnedly that witchcraft is wicked and contrary to the laws of Islam; but the inhabitants of those regions are, in spite of all his efforts, yet very much given to that practice, as well as to prophecy. The number of these black Mussulmans at Rio he estimates at no less than 19,000; but we fear, in anything approaching to numbers or exact scientific information, our author is *Paul Pry* the best guide imaginable.—

LOUISVILLE has forty steamboats and ten barges, which together have a tonage of 13,248,52.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Frauds.

STOLEN VOUCHERS.

Intense Excitement.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

Burning of the Vouchers.

THE CITY DEBT.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1871.

THE STOLEN VOUCHERS.

The excitement began to revive last evening upon the announcement made in one of the evening papers of the discovery that city vouchers for over two million of dollars were abstracted from the Comptroller's office one year ago, and when it became public, later in the evening, that the man who stole the vouchers from the Comptroller's office about ten days since was known, and that his arrest would be made to-day, would directly implicate leading city officials and exculpate Comptroller Connolly from criminality in the matter, and besides, that the abstraction of the vouchers for two taillion of dollars a year since was the work of the same parties, the excitement grew to be intense, especially among the Tammany politicians and hangers-on throughout the city. An investigation now being made by Deputy Comptroller Green will cause the development of most startling facts. Evidence will be brought to light against the plunderers of the City Treasury which will be of the strongest character, and assure the speedy punishment of the guilty parties.

The *Times* says, editorially, that before much more time, one, if not more of the infamous thieves who have been pub licly denounced, will be placed in charge of the authorities of the law. It declares, however, that Controller Connolly has kept back nothing, and that persons in possession of all the secrets fully exonerate Connolly from all participation in the actual robberies of papers from his office. The same journal cautions the public to be on their guard, inasmuch as in the case of Hall to McClellan there was expressed considerable anxiety about the preservation of the peace, and that the hint given in that quarter may possess a meaning of significance.

When it was published last evening that the thieves who took the vouchers from the Controller's office were known, certain parties became so anxious about the matter that they sent a women to the newspaper offices, offering the stolen vouchers for the sum of five thousand dollars, in hopes of ascertaining the correctness of the report.

Two men, Arrested to-day and charged with stealing vouchers from the Comptroller's office, were brought before Justice Dowling and committed for examination.

Thomas Murphy, watchman at the Comptroller's office, and Haggerty, were in the Court House about the time the vouchers supposed to have been taken. Mary Conway, the servant girl of Haggerty, swears that she has lived with Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty in the Court House over fourteen months. She says: On Sunday morning, September 10, about seven o'clock, I went down stairs and saw Charley Balch with the door of the Comptroller's office open, he holding it back on the outside, and I saw Haggerty come out of the door with bundles of papers on his arm and bring them to his bedroom. The door where he came out is at the foot of the stairs, where the glass is broken that enters the county bureau. The bundles of papers were tied either with pink tape or pink ribbon round them. I went over from the kitchen into the hall. In this hall Haggerty's bedroom door faced me. I saw a man with gray clothes going in there with another bundle of papers like what Haggerty had. Next I saw this man with gray going down with a pillow case on his back, full of what looked as though filled with paper—looked like the bundles Haggerty had. At the same time he went down stairs Charley Balch said to him "This way." I kind of judged there was something up, and I went to look in the door where the pillow cases were, and I missed one of the linen ones. When I went back into the kitchen I said to Mrs. Haggerty, "What is the matter? The kitchen's all black with smoke, and the dining-room's all black with smoke." She said: "Haggerty wanted these papers burned. I told him not to put them in, for he wants them pillow cases." I went over to the range to cook some eggs for breakfast. It was full of burned papers on the top and in the bottom. There lay a bundle of papers on the top about half burned with a piece of pink tape around them. I put on the cover again. They were partly smothered—going out. Mrs. Haggerty had a poker stirring up the papers on the top and underneath where the ashes were. The bottom range was full of burning papers, and Mrs. Haggerty had a poker stirring them up, so that they would burn faster. From underneath the range and from the top she took three or four pails full of burned papers and emptied them up stairs on the attic floor in a heap of ashes.

The girl Conway has m steriously disappeared, and all efforts to disc ver her whereabouts so far have proved fruitless. Mrs. Haggerty has been placed under arrest. Very few persons were aware that arrests had been made, and accordingly when the case was called up before Justice Dowling at the Tombs only the persons interested and half a dozen reporters were present. Haggerty was very nervous and excited. He was elegantly dressed, and on his bosom sparkled three elegant diamonds. He had indeed suffered greatly by the length of time and the distance from their co-religionists. Thus, they no longer fasted in the Ramadhan, but in the month Shaban; they knew nothing as to the time of prayer; none of them knew Arabic; their marriages and their funerals were consecrated by Catholic priests, by whom also their children were baptized. Strangely enough these priests did not seem to care for anything further. Thus in their place of worship they had a Jew from Tangiers to officiate for them, who wore a high turban, and therefore called himself an Imaum. This man also served as interpreter between his flock and Abdurrahman, to whom he told without any ceremony that from what he had seen in his youth at Morocco, he felt fully competent to serve as Imaum. Nor was the astonishment all on the side of the new comers. The black Mohammedans were not a little surprised to see any faithful of a white complexion. According to their experience, all the white people were Christians, while all the Mohammedans were black. With the permission of his authorities, Sheik Abdurrahman now left his vessel and sojourned for some years at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco, in order to instruct his co-religionists there in the elements of their common faith, and to educate some of them sufficiently to enable them to read the Koran in the original and to serve as teachers and Imaums to their black countrymen. He further made them give up pork and wine and their wives had to veil themselves before strangers. There is a good deal of information also of the Mussulman type to be found in the little volume written by the missionary at his return, but he only tells what he has been told himself. He also proves learnedly that witchcraft is wicked and contrary to the laws of Islam; but the inhabitants of those regions are, in spite of all his efforts, yet very much given to that practice, as well as to prophecy. The number of these black Mussulmans at Rio he estimates at no less than 19,000; but we fear, in anything approaching to numbers or exact scientific information, our author is *Paul Pry* the best guide imaginable.—

The Committee of Seventy this afternoon resolved to ask District Attorney Garwin for permission to appear by counsel in the examination and prosecution before Judge Dowling of Haggerty, Balch and Mrs. Haggerty, charged with stealing vouchers from the Comptroller's office, and appointed Wm. C. Barrett as such counsel.

The *Mail* says, in reference to the voucher robbery: It is strange and significant that every movement of the Controller to obtain evidence to convict the guilty parties has been closely watched by policemen, and the affidavit of Mary Conway shows that she had to give her evidence to Connolly under threats from influential quarters, and against at least the moral influence of the police. It looks very much as though Haggerty was bound to protect his favorite, Haggerty, as though the police force had been used to a greater or less extent to defeat the ends of justice.

THE CITY DEBT.

Joint Committee of Citizens and Aldermen met this afternoon. The special committee appointed to investigate the city debt accounts, report the following as correct statements of all the stocks and bonds of the city: First—Funded or permanent debt of the city, payable from the sinking fund, $21,816,216; debt of the city payable from taxation, $27,816,359. Second—Temporary debt of the city payable from assessments for opening and improving streets and boulevards, $11,824,500. Third—Revenue bonds, $22,766,200. Total, $116,809,858, less securities held by the Commissioners and cash in the hands of the Chamberlain, $19,432,333; net debt, $97,287,525.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the Union League Club, held this evening, resolutions were adopted denouncing the corruption of the city government and calling on all citizens to leave National party politics aside in their efforts to secure an honest and pure administration of city affairs. The Club declines to take any part in the present exciting affairs in the city, leaving the committee of seventy, in which they express full confidence, to look after the interests of the citizens. The purity of the ballot box is advocated, and the citizens are advised to gather in bands in every election district and see that there is no ballot box stuffing, and that the votes cast are fairly counted.

The Regular Democracy under whose auspices Justice Ledwith ran for Mayor last fall, as the anti-ring candidate, polling 46,000, are reorganizing for the fall campaign, and will present a ticket which they claim will command the confidence of the citizens. They express the belief that their delegates to the State Convention will be admitted as genuine representatives of the New York Democracy.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" OPINION.

The *Tribune* declares it is not interested on either side of the controversy which has been raised between Hall and Connolly. The only object which it seeks is the criminal punishment of the thieves for their misdeeds. To secure this, no co-operation with any one implicated with any of the persons seems necessary. There are enough Democrats to carry out successfully the work of reform. It only seeks the coalition of all honest men, irrespective of political preferences, and that end, so much to be desired, can be accomplished.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Union Republican delegates to the State Convention, last evening, resolved to act as a unit, asserting that they were the regular and proper representatives of the Republican voters in this city. A general desire was expressed to give the utmost latitude to all attempts to harmonize existing differences that might result in presenting a united front against Tammany Hall, but it was determined that the delegation will submit to no action ignoring the claims.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

The committee of seventy will probably become a permanent organization to look after the interests of the city. One case which is engaging their attention is that of a lawyer who was a short time ago very poor, but who is now the owner of $200,000 worth of real estate, which is supposed to have been acquired through his connection with the ring.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Many of the most prominent Democrats opposed to Tammany last night effected a preliminary organization for the purpose of joining in the movement of municipal reform. It was authoritatively announced that the delegation from Tammany Hall will be excluded from the Democratic State Convention.

NO MONEY, NO WORK.

Commissioner Wood, of the Department of Docks, has made a requisition on the Comptroller for $500,000, and states that unless the money is forthcoming the work of the Department must cease. Sweeny has upon his personal responsibility provided $112,000 for the payment of the laborers in the employ of the Department of Public Parks.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The alleged cases of Asiatic cholera in New Jersey are being investigated. It has been ascertained that a recently arrived German woman died at Woodbridge, near Perth Amboy, last week, of a disease which the physicians pronounced cholera. Woodbridge in consequence of the report is nearly depopulated.

RAILWAY COMPANY CENSURED.

The jury of the inquest at Mauch Chunk, Pa., as to the cause of the death, by collision, of three men, and serious injury of three others, on the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad, censures the railroad company and places the responsibility for the accident on the officers of the road.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

Conspicuous in the offices of the Mayor and City Chamberlain is the following notice: The Mayor will promptly countersign, and the Chamberlain will promptly pay to laborers and contractors all warrants whatever, as soon as they are drawn by the Finance Department.

ABANDONED WOMEN.

It is stated in Washington telegrams that some of the Catholic clergy are starting an enterprise of their own for the reform of abandoned women. Steps have been taken to establish in Washington a branch of the Catholic institution called the House of the Good Shepherd.

PRESENT FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Intelligence from Washington states that the New German Minister has informed the President of one of the Schutzen Vereins here, that the Emperor William has sent them a present of six stands of Chassepot rifles, which have already left Berlin.

NUISANCE.

At the Court of General Sessions to-day, before Judge Bedford, the New York Gas Light Company were indicted for causing a nuisance by permitting odors injurious to the public health to emanate from their works. The jury found them guilty. Sentence was deferred until Monday next.

TREATY COMMISSIONER.

Recorder Gurney, the London member of the Special Joint Commission under the treaty of Washington, spent an hour yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, on the bench beside Judge Bedford. He leaves for Washington to-day.

IMPERIAL QUARTERS.

The entire Southern portion of the Clarendon Hotel has been engaged as a city residence of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

SCRIBNER'S REMAINS.

The remains of the late Charles Scribner are expected to arrive here this week.

INCREASE OF CITY DEBT.

The city debt has increased $23,913,973 since January 1st, 1871.

PERSONAL.

General Burnside left for Europe to-day.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Ohio, from Hamburg, has arrived.

The Congress, from Greenland, has arrived.

The steamer Australia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

UTAH.

Rich Mineral Discovery.

SALT LAKE, September 20.—There is a reported discovery of rich tin ore near Ogden. Samples were brought here to-day by Dr. Graff, which assayed fifty per cent.

COMPANY INCORPORATED.

The North Star Mining and Tunnel Company was incorporated to-day to work the North Star mine in the east canon, with a capital of two millions of dollars. Governor George L. Woods is President.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There were four more deaths from yellow fever at Charleston.

—The sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Locomotive Firemen convened at St. Louis yesterday.

—Judge Wm. Taylor, the delegate from Texas to the Baltimore Conclave, who has been ill, died yesterday.

—A body of colored men of Richmond, Va., applied to the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Virginia for a charter to organize a division under the recent action of the National Division at Boston.

—At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati Railway Company held at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, General Alfred Pleasanton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was elected President, *vice* N. M. McDowell, resigned. The latter retains the place of Chief Engineer.

THE CAPITAL.

Washington Monument.

KU KLUX AFFAIRS.

The Weather Report.

HOME FOR FALLEN WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1871.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

A movement has lately been made to enlist the entire Masonic fraternity of the country in finishing the Washington monument. The scheme meets the approval of visiting and resident brothers.

WEATHER REPORT.

The area of high barometer which was on Wednesday afternoon over Wisconsin and Lake Superior, has moved southwest and east into Pennsylvania and New York. The low pressure in Georgia is probably now east of Florida. North and northwesterly winds have prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States with diminishing strength during the day; northerly winds in the Gulf States; northeast winds, with cloudy weather, on the immediate south Atlantic coast, and brisk southeast winds, with a falling barometer, now prevail west of Michigan and Indiana. Clear weather everywhere reported, except on the south Atlantic coast.

Probabilities.—An area of very low barometer probably exists north of Nebraska, after having passed over Oregon on Wednesday morning. A falling barometer with increasing winds from the southeast and southwest is probable on Friday morning from Lakes Huron and Superior to Missouri river; eastern winds for the lower lakes; pleasant weather in the Atlantic and Gulf States.

KU KLUX COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Ku Klux Committee met to-day. The sub-committee of three, Senator Pool and Representatives Buckley and Beck, who were heretofore appointed to make a digest of the responses of the executive officers in the late insurrectionary States and the cities of Charleston and New Orleans, have been reappointed with the authority to procure additional official information and report to the Joint Committee a digest of the several States for regulating the elections therein, and also a digest of said States and cities, and the rates of taxation therein. After discussion resolutions were adopted directing the chairman of the committee to appoint a sub-committee of five members to visit North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and a sub-committee to visit Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and take testimony in those States.

After discussion it was decided not to be necessary to send sub-committees to Virginia, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas. At the meeting in July last a resolution was adopted that Wm. G. Whipple and Robert F. Catterson, of Little Rock, and Stephen G. Wheeler, of Duvall's Bluff, Ark., be summoned to appear before the Committee on the 20th of September. These witnesses will be examined to-morrow with regard to the alleged frauds of ex Governor Clayton, and others concerning the Congressional election in Arkansas last fall. Whipple was United States District Attorney, Catterson Marshal, and Wheeler foreman of the grand jury which presented the accused parties. It is understood that money for the expenses of the sub-committees will be procured from a fund of about $18,000 in the hands of the Attorney General.

WOMAN'S REFORMATORY CLUB.

A contract for the sale of a large house to the Woman's Reformatory Club was drawn to-day. Several of the leading citizens have volunteered to do such portions of the repairs of the building as are in their respective lines of business without charge, and by the first of November the industrial college for Magdalens will be in operation.

THE INDIANS.

Friend John G. Lang and Colonel D. C. Cox have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to North Carolina and remove the Cherokees in that State to the Indian territory.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Another mass meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Club will be held to-morrow night, the subject of discussion being "Social Evil; its Extent, Cause and Remedy."

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The last bond of the two hundred million dollars of five per cents recently put upon the market was signed to-day.

RECRUITS FOR THE WEST.

Two hundred recruits have been ordered to Omaha to reinforce the Second Cavalry.

PERSONAL.

Treasurer Spinner has again resumed his duties.

GENERALITIES.

BOUTWELL is at sea and has lost his Barings.—*L. C-J.*

A FEW more girls full of needles have been found throughout the country.

BISHOP SIMPSON is slowly recovering his health, but his physicians prescribe absolute rest for several months.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Controller of the Currency both have women for private secretaries.

STERLING SLEDGE, seventy-three years or age, has been sent to the Virginia State Prison for fifteen years, which is bad for old Sledge.

THERE is nothing like a strict avoidance of slang. The Louisville *C-J* is so excessively proper that it talks about a man getting his *dandruff* up.

A BOY in Nashua, New Hampshire, who three years ago swallowed a tin whistle, died on the 8th inst., after presenting all the symptoms of consumption.

A FRENCH chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilirating qualities.

THE New York *World* is not afraid to joke about serious things; for instance, it says: Why is a tight rope dancer like an epidemic? Because he's poisin' in the air.

THE corner stone of the Humboldt monument was laid in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, two years ago. It is there yet, but the monument is still in prospect only.

THE amount of duties collected at the port of Baltimore during the last fiscal year was $8,945,989 09, while the amount collected at Philadelphia was but $7,165,257 72.

A WOMAN of Frankfort, Iowa, heard her drunken husband come driving home furiously the other night, and supposing that the horses were running away with him, rushed out and caught them by the bits to save his life, and was run over and killed.

A HORSE-CAR in Cohoes, New York, was a few days ago very quickly emptied of all its passengers but two—these two being a lady and a child, the latter suffering from a malignant attack of small-pox, and the former being its mother. Even the conductor and the driver ran.

IT is related of a member of the Boston bar, that once meeting in the dog days, the estimable son of a father of rather equivocal reputation, in an absence-minded moment he amazed him by inquiring how the old gentleman stood the heat. The old gentleman had been dead two months.

THE letters of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, from Europe, speak very confidently of his entire success in arranging the requisites for his forthcoming Grand International Festival of Music. Bands from all the European, and at least one Asiatic nationality, will participate in the greatest musical event ever attempted.

SOME women arranging for a funeral in Virginia City, Nevada, recently, were refused any money for expenses by the dead woman's husband, and, knowing his weakness, at once plied him with brandy and laudanum until he was as senseless as a corpse. Then they took the money from his pocket, and pushed him out of the way until the services were over.

ANOTHER trunk mystery, according to the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle*, has been brought to light. A trunk in a Hudson River baggage car, strongly tied with ropes, emitted an offensive odor, which excited the suspicions of the baggage master. He accordingly, with the aid of a Poughkeepsie detective, had the ropes cut, when, instead of another ghastly corpse, the trunk was found to be full of Limburger cheese.

AMONG the artists who are about to appear in New York within the next two months are Wachtel, Capoul, Nilsson, Parepa, Vanzini, Aynsley Cook, Tom Karl, Ciara Doria, Miss Carey, Maria Leon Duval, Brignoli, Castle and Campbell, Edith

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¾.

WE are indebted to our esteemed friend, Hon. Simon Cameron, for valuable public documents.

IT now turns out that vouchers for more than two millions of dollars were abstracted by somebody, from the Controller's office in New York, over a year ago. Who would steal vouchers but some official thief in order to hide his tracks? Of what possible use could such rubbish be to any one outside of the Municipal Ring? Is not the suggestion an absurdity, that any but interested parties, have stolen the Controller's vouchers? The public will not be deceived with any thing so utterly silly and foolish. Some one connected with the Ring stole the vouchers, in order that the public might not see them.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that the first city Legislative district is composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 14th wards, Pittsburgh, and the Republican candidate is James Taylor. The second city Legislative district is composed of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d wards, and the candidate is Matthew Edwards. The voters of these districts will vote for but one candidate respectively for the Legislature, and should be careful that they have the right ticket and avoid casting Taylor tickets in the 2d district, or Edwards tickets in the 1st district. Democrats will attempt to distribute wrong tickets. Be on your guard for such trickery.

THE FOLLOWING table will exhibit the vote in 1869, in the present Second Legislative District, and from it, it will be seen the necessity for every Republican to cast his vote for our candidate, if we wish to prevent the election of a Democrat from Pittsburgh. Desperate efforts are making by Democracy to carry this district, and it behooves Republicans to be on the alert.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1869.

Wards.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
10	292	210	82	
11	319	239	80	
12	391	396		5
13	207	117	90	
15	214	260		46
16	170	199		29
17	398	275	123	
18	64	44	20	
19	211	129	82	
20	207	84	123	
21	208	106	102	
22	104	27	77	
23	123	107	16	
			735	80
Republican majority...			655	

WE have received several well written communications in reply to the slanders of the *Evening Leader* of this city, uttered against the Republican party. We will not print them, as we at all times refuse to notice anonymous communications appearing in our cotemporaries. If their writers are too cowardly to sign their names, they are beneath our notice. Their source in this instance, however, is not unknown to us, and their author is not unwilling to beg for the advertising of a party, which he would gladly stab, under the cowardly mask of a pretended correspondent. The trick is vain. Come out like a man, and if you have anything to say against the Republican party, or its officers or leaders, let it be known that you dare to utter it, and risk the consequences. Show the independence that you continually boast of. Don't skulk behind a *nom de plume;* then if you are held up to the contempt you deserve, the public will know who you are, and what manner of man lies hidden beneath.

THERE are some fears that the import and customs treaty which the respective Governments of France and Germany are endeavoring to establish will fail. This treaty is made for the purpose of governing the trade on the frontiers between the two nations. The severing of Alsace and Lorraine from France and annexing them to Germany has made this treaty necessary. What was formerly French territory, and enjoyed uninterrupted trade and intercourse with Paris and Versailles, finding therein abundant markets for their fabrics of silk and woolen goods free of duty, of course, is now part of Germany, and cannot trade across the border without coming under the laws governing foreign countries. France wants the trade of Alsace and Lorraine, so doubtless, does Germany. These opposite desires make it difficult to establish such a treaty as will be mutually satisfactory to the two nations. It will be a long time before the relations growing out of the recent changes will be satisfactorily adjusted.

THE virtuous *Post* is again in an agony of despair over the expenditures of those municipal officers, who are Republicans, forgetting or ignoring entirely the trifling peccadilloes of Tammany, and the other peculators among the Democracy of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and North Carolina, who have from time to time been unmasked by the Republican press. If the *Post* is honest in its denunciations of THIEVES, why does it not at least qualifiedly admit, and properly condemn the malefactions, and gross, palpable, outrageous robbery of the tax payers of New York, by the leaders of the Democratic party? Is it not lending them tacit support by its failure to expose them, to its readers? Is it doing its duty to the public, and properly using its journalistic influence by withholding its stern condemnation of all public and political miscreants? We insist on some exhibition of consistency, before we can treat its petty flings as emanations from an honest pen. Truly, doubtless, does it speak concerning itself, when it says, "Party tactics may and does (do) enforce many unpleasant pressures, and curb to some extent independent utterance." "Reasons personal PECUNIARY and *political* often prevent those anxious for reform from going to the bottom of evils." It may be so with the *Post*. It is not so with us. We dare to speak the truth of all wrong, and all delinquents, whether found in our own or the opposite party, so soon as we are convinced of the facts. The Republican party does not shield or wish to shield a rascal and a thief, and why should we? On the contrary we defy the *Post* to point to a single utterance of its own wherein the tremendous robberies of the Tammany Ring were fitly or even partially characterized.

WE HAVE often said that Democrats were but free-traders in disguise, and now they are dropping their masks and proving the truth of our words. It was generally understood that the defunct *Paper* was to have Free Trade League support if it succeeded in establishing itself; and its untimely demise merely served to bring people generally to believe that, in Pittsburgh at least, the enemy would be ashamed to drop his mask. But the enemy does not know what shame is, and it seems even to be forgetting its policy. Yesterday the *Republikaner*, the German organ of the Democracy in this city, had, at the head of its editorial columns, the following article which we recommend to the attention of our readers:

THE DEMOCRACY THE PARTY OF PROGRESS.

Bravely and without pause the Democracy strides forward on the path of progress. The Democracy of the State of Massachusetts has adopted the New Departure programme, and placed a candidate upon the platform, who, in every respect, accepts the principles laid down in the new programme. He is the well known statesman John Quincy Adams. But the Democracy of Massachusetts has not merely recognized the results of the war, that is the constitutional amendments, as binding, but also in regard to other questions it has shown itself equal to the demands of our times. The most important item in the party programme is doubtless the declaration in favor of FREE TRADE. A better evidence, that the Democratic is the party of the people, could, truly, not have been given.

Even in Massachusetts where the protective tariff has, in part, a double value to the people, the Democrats have not permitted themselves to be restrained from speaking out in favor of a system, which will make them bitter enemies; just because they are convinced that FREE TRADE WOULD BE A BLESSING FOR THE WHOLE AMERICAN PEOPLE. In the Democratic party principles, only, pass current.

MORMONISM.

The polygamous system which has been engrafted in Mormonism is a disgrace to the christian civilization of our Republic, and an outrage on the well defined and established laws of the nation. It is equally at variance with the laws of nature and revelation, and is pointed to, with the finger of scorn, and indignantly frowned upon by the civilized nations of the Old World.

Many attempts have been made to lop off the iniquitous excresence from our social fabric. A war of extermination has been threatened. Bill after bill has been introduced into Congress looking toward the purgation of the Territory of Utah from the foul blot. All the schemes, however, which have been projected have failed of execution, partly through fear of bloody consequences, and partly through indifference as to the progress of polygamy, and the miseries it entails.

The annihilation of the system is likely to be brought about in a way hitherto unthought of. Formerly it was at the peril of a man's life to utter a word of opposition against polygamy within the domain of Mormonism. Brigham Young and his real disciples were insolent and intolerant, because they felt secure in their territorial isolation. But Utah and Salt Lake are no longer shut in from the outer world. The facilities for reaching the distant Territory are now such that its solitude is broken, and thousands of Gentiles are constantly finding their way thither, attracted by the inviting field for commerce which has been opened up, and the discovery of mines of precious metal. The influx of people, who have no sympathy with the gross and prohibited sensualism of Mormonism, is so great that Brigham and his coadjutors find that discretion is the better part of valor, and no longer evince a disposition to set at defiance the arms, laws and civilization of the nation.

But in addition to the large tide of immigration that has set into the territory of Mormonism proper, it is being surrounded by repressive circumstances which already have manifested their salutary influence. Its area has been greatly reduced. Nevada (now a State) and Colorado were organized into territories. The gold fields of Arizona, Idaho and Montana attracted large numbers of people, and railroads have been built to the doors of the Mormon temples.

These things have inspired the enemies of polygamy with courage. They are afraid no longer to express their sentiments, and give utterance to their opposition and indignation. The flaming letters in "blue and gold" over Mormon stores, "HOLINESS TO THE LORD (the all seeing eye) ZIONS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION," no longer intimidate gentile merchants from opening their marts of business. Many traders have established themselves in the Territory, and offer their wares at a lower price than they can be purchased at the co-operative associations of Zion. Christian missionaries and eminent debators have carried the war of opposition into the very camps of Mormonism and bearded the lion in his den. The Methodists who are ever ready to take up an aggressive march on the domain of ignorance, impurity and irreligion, have held their camp meetings in the Territory on a scale that equalled, if they did not eclipse, Sewickley and Tarentum. The Episcopalians, too, not troubling themselves, we suppose, with either Whiteiouseism or Cheneyism, but seeking to *regenerate* Utah, have planted themselves firmly in the midst of the lecherous "Saints."

The consequence of all this, and other things to which we might refer, is, that Federal Judges are not so easily captivated and demoralized by Young's "decoy women," and those of them who desire to do their duty live no longer in dread every hour of being driven from the Territory, or consigned to the oblivious gloom of the grave. Regardless of smiles or frowns they are manifesting a bold and laudable determination to enforce the laws of the land. Chief Justice McLean, in his charge to the grand jury in the Third District, to which we briefly referred yesterday, said a few days since: "You are summoned not to try criminal cases, but to say what criminal cases shall be presented for trial. In the discharge of this duty you will be governed by the same principles of law which govern grand juries in Maine and Montana, in Georgia and Arizona, and the principles of law everywhere applicable throughout the country. The crimes of murder, arson, larceny, bigamy, adultery and riot in Utah" should not be treated differently from the same crimes committed elsewhere in Christendom. "If there is anything peculiar in the situation in Utah, it is in the peculiar conduct of some men here, and not any peculiar principles or policy that are to be enforced here. Utah being in the United States, and the people, like the people of every country, are amenable to the laws of the United States."

These words give hope to the lovers of social purity and marital fidelity; and it is to be hoped that they will exert a salutary influence on those unsanctified "Saints," who have so long made the Territory of Utah the scene of lechery and sensualism

The healthful influences of the circumstances to which we have referred, are seen further, in the fact that young women in Utah are becoming unwilling to enter the harems of Mormonism and wives refuse to allow their husbands to take to themselves wives *ad libitum*. A Mrs. Hawkins, the first wife of Mr. Hawkins as already chronicled in these columns, has brought suit against her husband, who has seen fit, under the sanction of the laws of Mormonism, to take to himself a second and a third wife, for adultery, and the Chief Justice has held him to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars to answer the charge. The matter will soon be tested, therefore, whether polygamy can be maintained, even in Utah. Should a verdict be rendered against the male Hawkins, and the indications are that it shall, no doubt many other wives, similarly situated, will pursue the same course. For, any one who will read "Life in Utah, or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism and Polygamy," a book lately published from the pen of J. H. Beadle, who, as editor of the Salt Lake *Reporter*, had ample opportunity of investigating the workings of the system, and beholding its hideous deformity, will be thoroughly convinced that there is wide-spread disaffection among the women of the Territory in regard to the polygamous laws and practices of the Mormons. And why should there not? There is no more reason in, nor law for polygamy, than there is for polyandry. If a man may take to himself a plurality of wives, with equal right, a woman may take to herself a plurality of husbands.

It would seem from all the facts now patent that Polygamous Mormonism is doomed. Brighan Young sees *mene, mene, tekel upharsin* written in flaming letters on the walls of the temple he has dedicated to the promulgation of the doctrines of prohibited sensualism. His countenance is changed, his thoughts trouble him, the joints of his loins are loosed, and his knees smite one against another, and he no longer maintains an insolent and defiant air, but seems to accept the situation, and is evidently preparing himself for the downfall of Mormonism, which should long ere this have been crushed out of the land.

POLITICAL.

THERE is now no doubt of the election of Hon. John M. Cochran, the Republican candidate to Congress in the Third District of California. He ran ahead of his ticket in several counties.

THE Chicago *Post* says Mr. Chase declares to all callers that he is not a candidate for any office, and that he especially avows with much emphasis that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

THE revenue reformers and their allies in Ohio are said to be engineering a movement looking to the election to the United States Senate of Frederick Hassurack, editor of the Cincinnati *Volks Blatt*, as representing the German Republican Schurz interest.

THE new State Government of California comes into power on the first Monday in December next. The Legislature will assemble on that day, and Governor Newton Booth will begin his four years' term. It has generally been erroneously supposed that the political year began in California in January.

EIGHT Republican members of the New Jersey Senate hold over, and the Republicans will need to elect but three members this fall to secure a majority. Seven counties will elect new members, and five of these, last year, gave decisive Republican majorities. Four of them at least are regarded as certainly Republican this year.

HON. ALEXANDER H. RANDALL has accepted the Republican nomination for Attorney General of Maryland, and in his letter incidentally commends the wise, faithful and economical administration of President Grant. Hon. Lawrence J. Brengle has accepted the Republican nomination for Controller of the Treasury of the same State.

THE returns of the Maine election are in from all but twenty-two small towns, and give Gov. Perham a majority of 10,822 in a total vote of 105,502, an increase of 5,751 over the aggregate last year, and a Republican gain of 2,585. Twenty-five Republican Senators have been elected, and five Democrats, a Democratic gain of two. The House will stand 111 Republican, thirty-eight Democrats, and one Independent, with one district yet to be heard from.

RAILWAYS.

THE railroad from Lewisburg to Mifflinsburg, Penna., has been completed but is not yet in operation.

AN ascending passenger train on the Right Railroad was recently stopped by the inability of the locomotive to carry it any further. All the brakes were applied as tight as possible, but absolutely without effect. The train began to slip down gradually, and was beyond the control of the engineer and brakemen, when the timely arrival of a second train, with a fresh engine, fortunately averted a shocking accident. The slipping train had acquired but little velocity, otherwise it would have been impossible to hold it, even by means of the other locomotive.

THE Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* says the columns of the Union Pacific bridge over the Missouri at that point are now all down to the rock foundation, and filled with concrete masonry to a point above high-water mark. On the west side of the river two piers are completed, and ready for the superstructure. The first span of the bridge—reaching from the stone abutment to the first pier on the west side of the river—is nearly completed, and the workmen commenced putting in the second span of the bridge this week. With favorable weather, six months ought to suffice to complete the whole structure ready for the passage of trains.

ON the Michigan Central road, for over sixteen years past, not a drop of blood has been drawn from man, woman or child inside the cars, and just now the *modus operandi* is especially important. At all hours of the day and night there sits an operator in the Kalamazoo station (midway of the line), who receives telegrmas from every train on the road the instant they enter or leave a station, so that he holds or starts them at will. His eye is literally on the entire line continually, making collisions next to an impossibility, and its immense single track quite equivalent, so far as safety is concerned, to the double track roads. Its twelve and sixteen-wheel coaches, admitting of the breaking of almost any one of the wheels without disabling the truck, constitutes one also small item in this aggregate of immunity from peril.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* gives notice that the leading corporations in that State have reduced their rates of fare and freight 25 per cent. within a few weeks past. The reason given is, that since the war, capital has become more abundant and cheaper, while the cost of living has been so reduced that employees can better afford to work for $50 a month now than they could four years ago for $65. In San Francisco, for similar reasons, the leading horse railway companies some months ago reduced their rates of fare 20 per cent—from 6¼ to 5 cents a ticket—and the *Chronicle* says two other large companies will soon make a like reduction. On the other hand, the Central Pacific Company, whose capital was all either given to it or loaned to it at less than half the current market rate of interest, as soon as its monopoly of all other roads in California is completed, puts all its rates of fares from 33 1-8 to 66 2-3 per cent., and on one of its lines gives notice that the wages of the employes will be reduced from 20 to 35 per cent. The advance rates are as follows: By the Western Pacific, 137 miles from Sacramento to Oakland, $2.50 to $4, which is 60 per cent. increase. By steamer, from Sacramento to San Francisco, $1.50 to $2.50, an advance of $1, or 66 2-3 per cent. By railway to Vallejo, and boat from Vallejo to San Francisco, from $3 to $4, an advance of $1, or 33 1-3 per cent., while the average reduction to be made by the company on the wages of its employes is 27 1-2 per cent. That is to say they pay their workmen 72 1-4 per cent for every dollar paid by the old California Pacific Company, and charge travellers on all their lines an average of $1.53 1-2 for every dollar charged by the California Pacific line before the monopoly was completed. There is no pretense that the lines were not making money under the old rates. The rise is made arbitrarily and simply because they have the people in their power.

THE Brownsville (Texas) papers report that cattle stealing is the order of the day and night in that section. The cattle owners say they will be compelled to drive their entire stocks to Kansas to avoid losing them entirely by operations of "armed merchants of Mexico." A gentleman writing to the *Sentinel* from Hidalgo county estimated the number of cattle stolen from the Texas side and passed into Mexico since the 1st of June at five thousand. The *Sentinel*, commenting on it says: "This estimate may be true as far as Hidalgo county is concerned, but it is too small by half if we include all which have been crossed between the Cuevas ranche and the mouth of the Rio Grande."

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A Man Accused of Murder Proved Innocent After Death.

Some workmen, digging holes for the posts of a fence, in Unionville, Westchester county, a fortnight ago, unearthed the skeleton of a man, evidently long buried. From the position of the bones, the skull rested between the knees, it was surmised that the unknown deceased had not received the customary burial, and that murder had been committed. A shoemaker—Ephraim Jones—lived near the spot where the skeleton was found, and the gossip of Unionville quickly connected him with the supposed murder. It was remembered that nearly 23 years ago, Thomas Brown, a journeyman shoemaker, had suddenly disappeared from the village. Some one of tenacious memory called to mind that Brown had been paid $175, due as wages, by Jones, and that the shoemaker had removed his shop from its site in former years. Upon further investigation, it was found that the old shop had stood directly over the place where the skeleton was discovered.

With these facts in their possession, Coroner Weeks and Detective Stoway, of Westchester county, determined to search for further proof against Jones. The story of the finding of the skeleton and the suspicions of the community against Jones soon came to the newspapers of this city. When the journals reached Unionville the account was read by Jones, who appeared greatly horrified that he should be accused of murder. He was an old man, and was so greatly shocked with the charge that the following day, while lamenting it, he was prostrated by some sudden attack, and died in a few moments. The neighbors loudly hinted that Jones had poisoned himself, but a Coroner's inquest disproved this suspicion, and proved that the deceased had died of heart disease.

On Monday evening a nephew of Jones' visited Police Headquarters in this city, and asserted that facts were in his possession which fully proved his uncle's innocence. He said that Sergt. Louis Young of the Twelfth Precinct, testified that twenty-three years ago he had witnessed the death of Brown at No. 43 Courtland street. The Sergeant was a step-son of Brown's, and was twelve years old at the time. He recollected clearly Brown's return from Unionville, the money he had with him, and his death soon after.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Misplaced Confidence.

When a person remarks that he has "a perfect treasure" in the way of a servant, there is a painful presentiment in the mind of the listener that the hours of the family plate are numbered. The danger attending a blind confidence in domestic "treasures" was lately exhibited in the case of Mrs. Davidson, of London. This lady, a wealthy widow, was confined to her room with illness. She commissioned her "treasure" to pay her bills. He, aspiring to better things than butlery, appropriated the checks given him for the tradesmen, forged the necessary endorsements, and used the money for his own purposes. The tradesmen applied to the lady for their money, but the "treasure" was equal to the emergency and intercepted the letters. Officers of the law were finally, without the knowledge of the lady, placed in her house, under the orders of the court, based on debts amounting to the sum for which she had given her checks to the servant. When upon the treasure proved himself to be a man of fertile resource by pawning the family plate valued at $3,000 for $300, with which he paid off the amount for which the writ of execution was issued. Subsequently it appeared that besides stealing the money and plate, the "treasure" had defrauded Mrs. Davidson to the extent of $5,000. With truly Christian kindness she recommended him to mercy for his family's sake, but the Recorder sentenced him to six years of penal servitude.

The Affairs of France all Settled.

There is no lack of prophets and prophecies for poor France. The last of the seers is Dr. Larney, who, aided by two magnetized bodies, foresees a great many new troubles. These, written in red ink says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he has kindly communicated to the papers, and the following is a specimen: "The great calamity which has befallen France is not the last yet. Thiers will die quite suddenly within six months' time, of heart disease (we hope M. Thiers has secured the prophet by this time). Great confusion in Paris; the terrible Internationals, paid by Prussia and England, shall rise like one man. The massacre will be terrible. Paris will be burned. Unfortunate workmen, goaded on by godless agents to this crime, will sink into misery and go to America to find work there. But there they will only find one hundred thousand Germans, who will stone them and drive them away. They and theirs will perish of hunger, after having wandered through the foresis of the New World. Then the provinces will arise, the monarchy will be proclaimed in the name of the 'Holy Principles of Society'"—whatever they be. It seems, however, that there is some method in this madness. Dr. Larney advises his countrymen very strongly to crown Coant Chambord before these misfortunes come to pass.

Preparing for the Future.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells a good story about the dramatic censorship of Paris. It seems that there are two censors instead of one, as in the olden time, and that between them all the dramatists have been dreadfully "cut up" of late. It is said that one of the best known members of the fraternity lately received a manuscript of his, profusely ornamented with red and blue pencil marks, which left about as much of the plot of his piece intact as would remain of a fowl after its wings and two legs had been amputated. In dismay he rushed to the military or red-pencil department, and inquired of the gallant and veteran colonel he found there what on earth he could have written to deserve all those erasures. "Written!" exclaimed the colonel, red with indignation, "why what do you call all those thrusts at the Emperor?" "But the Emperor is no longer on the throne," submitted the author. The colonel sat speechless; he seemed to have forgotten that. But just as the author was making for the door, glad at having worsted his adversary, he recovered his senses, and cried out triumphantly, "Yes, but he may come back again. Let the corrections stand."

Saved by the Guillotine.

Strange as it may appear, says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, a man is at present confined in one of the prisons of Paris who owes his life to the fact of having claimed in time the benefit of article 12 of the Penal Code, which declares that "every person condemned to death in France shall be executed by having his head cut off." On the 27th of May last a man named P——, who had, prior to the 18th of March, been sentenced to death for murder, and who was waiting his execution in the prison of La Roquette, was set at liberty by the last defenders of the Commune. He at once joined his liberators and accompanied them to the barricade on the Boulevard dn Prince Eugene. He passed the night in eating and drinking, but the next morning he and his new comrades were made prisoners by the soldiers of the line and ordered to be shot. It was then that P——, with presence of mind, cried out that "he had been condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the Seine and that he refused to be shot, such not being the punishment fixed by law." The officer, greatly embarrassed by so extraordinary a demand, handed him over to the civil authorities, who will soon determine his fate.

Poisonous Papers.

It has long since been known that wall-papers of a bright green color were tinted with arsenic; but the amount of the noxious mineral has been supposed to be trifling, and few persons will be prepared to learn that it frequently reaches as high as "fourteen grains and upwards to the square foot." Nor are the lighter shades of green always less poisonous; the same quantity of arsenic of copper being used, and the paler tint given by an admixture of white lead. A paper with green leaves on a white ground was found to contain no less than eight grains of arsenic to the square foot, and had caused serious illness in the family whose house it had decorated. The sufferings produced by an inhalation of the gaseous emanations from such papers, or of the impalpable dust given off from them, comprise not only obstinate cutaneous eruptions, but severe diarrhœa and vomiting, and other symptoms, resembling those of poisoning by irritant substances, bronchitis, congestions of the lungs or liver, spasmodic asthma, neuralgia, fevers, and convulsions.

PROFESSOR CURTIUS is about to make an archæological expedition to Asia Minor. He will be assisted by an officer of Hussar rank in the engineers, and as it is proposed to explore some parts of the coast which are seldom visited, the Imperial Government of Germany will lend a gunboat for the occasion. Professor Adler will accompany the expedition as architect. He has been commissioned to draw up the plans for the restoration of the Church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which the Sultan presented to the King of Prussia two years ago. Professor Curtius will commence his investigations at the plains of Troy. He does not propose to extend them beyond two months.—*Berlin Correspondent.*

Fortunate.

Saratoga gossip tells this story:—"Was it not a good thing," says one, "that she got all his money?" They were engaged and were to have been married in October. They were to have a grand wedding, but she was such a coquette that he was afraid of losing her, and so he persuaded her to be married secretly, and promised not to claim her until the day fixed for the wedding arrived. So they were married, and here a short time ago he fell overboard from a river steamer. He was sick and had been asking the Captain or somebody for medicine, and went off and was never seen again. His hat and coat were found. When it was said that he had been drowned, everybody was saying, "Oh, just to think how that poor girl's prospects are blighted," but now it turns out that she's a rich young widow, and so its all right. This is how Saratoga, representing the dear public, or good society, views the matter.

THE FATALITY OF CONSUMPTION.

If we did not believe in the philosophy of cure brought about by the discovery of that unequaled remedy known as DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, we would hesitate before we published another article in its favor. It is infallible in its work whenever there is vital power enough left in the constitution to allow of its action, and to admit of its being digested and assimilated with the food. In the early stages of pulmonary disease, its action is quick and speedily arrests the cough and begins to re-invigorate the system. It should be borne in mind that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is never a debilitating medicine. By a gradual but sure method, the rich and balsamic juices of which it is composed are soon digested, to be added to the blood and endowing it with a newer and more plastic power. Let not the incredulity which has prevailed with regard to the curability of consumption delude you of your life by treating with contempt so valuable a remedy as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is known to be. Thousands of persons have received the benefit of its salutary action, and we have no doubt but a timely resort to it would be instrumental in adding years of life to many a suffering invalid. Sold at Dr. Keyser's Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1. A pamphlet of 32 pages on Chronic Lung Diseases. Sent wherever it is wanted.

HAVE RECEIVED

A large supply of American Isinglass.
A large supply of Coop r's Gelatine.
A large supply of Cox's Gelatine.
A large supply of Chamois Skins.
A large supply of Mediterranean Sponges, all kinds.
Twenty-five casks English and Scotch Ales and Dublin Porter.
Also, a splendid stock of medicinal liquors, and a full supply of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Colognes, Perfumes, Soaps and Pomades, of every description, English and Domestic, of all kinds. Hair Restorers and Hair Dyes, every variety. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles or anything in the line will find it to their advantage to call at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, where you will find the most complete assortment in the city.

OVER-DOCTORED.

Without any disrespect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored over much. When nature needs only the gentle stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not unfrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopœia. This is an evil, and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At this period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent. Chief among these may be mentioned intermittent fever and bilious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation and the heavy dews and frosts are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. But if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic.

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, unwholesome compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great nationas elixir, which has long since swept more formidable opposition from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendidly engraved label, and a fac simile of the sign manual of the firm. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merines, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
THE ATTENTION OF
Wholesale and Retail Buyers
IS ESPECIALLY INVITED TO THE
LARGE STOCK
OF
MEN AND BOYS'
Fall and Winter Hats
MILLINERY GOODS,
Trimming Silks,
SATINS AND VELVETS,
Which will be Cut in Quantities to Suit Purchasers.
ALSO,
Black and Col'd Alpacas
AND
SATINE CLOTHS
Of Our Own Brand,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's
MERINO
UNDERWEAR.
Full Lines, All Grades, for
Fall and Winter Wear,
NOW OPEN.
New Lot of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices all the Very Lowest.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Fall Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any which is in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	These are the				$2.00
10	25	LEADING PRICES				$2.00
10	25	AT				$2.00
10	25	EVANS'				$2.00
10	25	DEPARTMENT				$2.00
10	25	STORE,				$2.00
10	25	56 Fifth Avenue,				$2.00
10	25	MASONIC HALL.				$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 37½c., Heavy Black Poplins, an extra bargain.
At 5 c., 62c. and 75c., Heavy Black Alpaca Poplins, extra wide goods, superior color and finish.
At 75c., Black and Colored All Wool Satines.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Grey Flannels.
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, extra good for the price.
Blankets! Blankets!
QUILTS,
Bed Comforts.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
155, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both rim and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Lonisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller sand to cement made, and sets as hard; stands frost well; it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having shorter distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH BACON, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. mv13:s36

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Facilities Extended for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:sill

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, who intend, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive gold for their bonds. The offer of exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 6% per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to AVAILABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA R. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

sel8:a36

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Coi actions made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 21, 1871.

The local market is without features of special interest. The demand for loans is rather more active, and rates are hardening. There is but little doing in stocks. We report Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds 94¾ bid 95 asked; New 7s offered at 93 and interest. Connellsville 68 85 bid 86 asked. There was some enquiry for Columbus Oil Stock at 19¼@20

The New York market has been uncertain all day—tendency downwards throughout the list. Gold, Governments and Stocks, drooped, waiting the action of Secretary Boutwell, over the bids for gold. When it became known that he had sold six millions instead of two, excitement ran high, and for a time it was thought the Bulls had got a finishing below-between the eyes. The quotations dropped to 114¼, but half an hour later had rallied to 114¾, with resolute bidding in the bull interest. Closing quotation at 4 P. M., 114¾.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1871	118¾	118¾
5-20—1862	115½	115
" 1864	115¼	114¾
" 1865	115¼	114¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	114¼	114
10-40s	111¾	111
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	89½	92¾
Do Scrip	88¾	87¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
Reading	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore	108½	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	120	120
Rock Island	99	98¾
Chicago & N. W.	68½	68¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	81¾
N. Paul, Common	81¾	80¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Wabash	61¾	80
Do. Preferred	80	81
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾	42
Pacific Mail	51¾	52¾
West. Union Telegraph	65¾	64¾
Adams Express	85	87¾
U. S. Express	50	50
Wells, Fargo	51¾	50¾

Closing quotations as furnished by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	118	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'66	113¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	114¾	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	115¾	C. P. R. R.	102
U. S. 5-20s '65	115¾	Cy. Pacifics	114¾

—A New York correspondent under date of Tuesday, writes as follows: The feeling succeeded in creating an artificially tight money market to-day, running up the rates for call loans to 6@7 per cent. and creating the impression that the "weak stocks" are thoroughly in the hands of the "weak stocks" are thoroughly shaken out. A prominent city bank was reported to have called in its loans to the extent of $2,000,000, and taking the advantage of the uneasy feeling super-induced by the sharp rise was not trifling but a strong effort in front of the Stock Exchange to repeat the old trick of selling money as they sold stocks. Only the needy borrows, however, had to pay 7 per cent, the majority of transactions were at 5@6.

Among the rumors in circulation at the close of the day, was one to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had telegraphed that he would be in town to-morrow; another was, that he would buy $6,000,000 bonds and sell a like amount in gold. The probability is that these are cousards for stocks lobbing and gold gambling effect.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1871.

Gold opened from par to 114¾ and sold to 114¾; but as soon as the government sales were made public the market fell 1@1¼; at the close there was a rally and prices advanced to 114¾ @114¾. Loans were made in the morning from 1-16 down to flat for use, and later from 2 to 6 per cent paid for carrying. Clearances $65,000,000. Bids for Treasury gold amounted to 50,000. Bids for 5-20s of 1862 to 114.30. Awards $6,000,000 at from 113.39 to 114.39. Governments steady with but little change from yesterday's prices. Stock Exchange was a scene of great excitement when the announcement of an extra sale of gold was made. After that there was for a short time a great rush to sell stocks generally, and prices declined ¾ to 1 per cent. This theory was based on a report that a powerful combination would withdraw and lock up the six million greenbacks to-morrow when gold would have to be paid for. Later in the afternoon the market became firmer and the decline was partially recovered on a rumor that the Treasury would buy very much more for gold if money was stringent. The fact that Boutwell will be here to-night also caused better feeling, especially as it was reported that he would probably order an extra purchase of bonds for Saturday. Most of the executive shares declined earlier in the day, but close there were a recovery from the lowest point, and the market closed firm but dull. Money was run up to 7 per cent, and in some cases 7 per cent. gold was bid. At the close the ruling rate was 6 per cent. Prime paper, 7@8.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-2's of '62, 115; 5-20's of '65, 115¼; do new 114¾; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 96¾; Tennessee old, 71; do new, 70¾; Virginia new, 69; do old, 62¾; North Carolina old, 40; do new, 32¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 65¾; Quicksilver, 19¾; Mariposa, 13¾; do preferred, 28¾; Adams Express, 85¾; Wells Fargo, 50¾; American Merchants Union do, 57¾; United States do, 56; Pacific Mail, 50¾; N. Y. Central, 92¾@93; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 60; Harlem, 127; Reading, 103¾; Hudson River, 119; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 120; Northwestern, 68¾; do preferred, 80; Rock Island, 100¾; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 81¾; do preferred, 80¾; Fort Wayne, ex. div., 98¾; do preferred, 98; Fort Wayne, ex. div., 98¾; Terre Haute, 25; do pref'd, 59; Chicago & Alton, 118; preferred, 119¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; C. C. & C., 88¾; I. C. & L., 134; Lake Shore, 105¾; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾; Union Pacific bonds, 89.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The market was active and prices were generally steady and firm. The most important feature in the trade to-day is an advance in the price of Manchester prints to 12c, while Coch co are sold at 11½c. In Allendale we quote sheetings, the 7-4 brown are selling at 24c and 8-4 at 26c, while 6-4 and 7-4 in black command the same prices respectively. In the woollen line of fabrics there is no important alteration. Stocks generally are not large, and unless what is the market partakes of an active and healthy tone.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Flour firmer: superfine $5.15@5.50; double extra $5.40@5.90; treble extra $6.50@7.00. Corn scarce and higher with sales of 825 bushels. Oats firmer with sales of 556 bushels. Pork quiet but firm; sales of 200 barrels. Others unchanged. Bacon firmer; sides held at 21½. Others unchanged. Bank sterling 20¾; sight ½@¾ premium; ed. Bank sterling 20¾; sight ½@¾ premium; gold 113¾. Cotton steady; sales 250 bales; good ordinary 17½@18c; low middling 19½; good ordinary 17½@18c; low middling 19½; good middling 20@20½; receipts 753 bales; 19½; middling 20@20½; receipts 753 bales; exports to New York 506 do; stock 18,329 do. Clear and cooler.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 21, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7½; Nitrate soda, 4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Is in rather better demand; we are reported sales of two cars, at 3@6 cts.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, and while the market is easier, in consequence the better grades are still commanding full prices, 20@22c for good to prime, and 24@25 for choice. Common and medium continue dull.

CANNED FRUITS—The market for this class of goods is moderately active, but devoid of any new features worthy of special notice.

COUNTRY MEAT—Is dull and neglected, though the stock is pretty well reduced. Country Lard, 8@8¾.

CARBON OIL—Is steady and moderately active but unchanged, 22½@23, in a jobbing way, for standard brands.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted, in small lots, at 80 @85 cts per bushel.

CHEESE—Continues strong and somewhat excited, and the demand is considerably in excess of the supply. We again advance our quotations half a cent per lb; making an advance of 1¼ cents in three days. Prime Ohio Goshen, 12@12½; Factory, 11@11¼; Dairy, 10@ 10¾. As a result, slow in the case, the demand is much better while prices are tending upward.

CIDER—The arrivals continue light and generally of common quality; may be quoted at $5@7 per bbl. The demand is only moderate, as it is early in the season.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report arrivals of several small lots, and there is considerable enquiry, but very few have been taken done, and there are no established quotations.

EGGS—The market is generally reported more active, and the receipts have considerably increased the demand somewhat, but there is no change whatever in prices, 21@22.

FEATHERS—The market is firm and moderately active but quiet and devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice. We continue to quote good to choice spring extra, at 48,50@55,75; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7—we are informed that it cannot be laid down here under $6.85; good to choice red winter wheat, $6.50@6.75.

FRUITS—Apples in consequence of diminished receipts, are firmer, especially for those of good quality, and in good condition, though prices, as yet are not quotably higher; $1.50@ 2.00 per bbl, for common to fair, and $2.25@3.00 for prime. Peaches and plums, to use a common phrase, are about played out. Quinces, are arriving freely, but mostly in bad condition; we have reported sales at from $3@5 per bbl. Grapes, 4@6 cts per lb.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue very moderate last week. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 31 Missouri steers 1210 lbs. $5¼; 48 prime Ohio steers 1230 to 1532 lbs. $5.60; 36 Kentucky steers 1196 to 1260 lbs. $5@5.35. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1278; market fairly active for sheep and lambs; prices steady. Hogs: receipts 1,200 head; 171 Canada lambs 70 lbs. $6; 1976 Michigan sheep 75 lbs. $5¾; 125 Ohio sheep 75 lbs. $5¾; 80 lbs. $4.50@5. Hogs: receipts 1615; market steady and unchanged; closing firm with an active demand. Sales 89 at $4.60@4.95 for medium to good.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; 19c. Flour firm; family $6@ 6.25. Wheat active and advanced; red $1.30@ 1.33. Corn firm at 53c. Rye active and advanced; 78@80c. Oats firm at 32@40c. Barley firm at 90c@$1.05. Provisions firm. Lard at 7@7¾c. Eggs scarce and firm at 23c. Butter scarce and firm at 21@25c. Cheese quiet at 11 @12c. Clover seed dull and unchanged; Timothy $2.25@2.35. Flaxseed dull and unchanged; $1.90@2.00. Pork firm at $12.75. Lard firm at 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¼c; sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm and advanced to 11c. Hogs advanced; $4.25@4.75. Whisky active and advanced, scarce and firm at 91c; hardly any in market.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—Tobacco still stronger for all grades; sales 92 hhds; lugs $7.50@8.25. Bagging—demand moderate, and unchanged. Cotton firm but nothing doing; middling 19¼c. Flour firm; demand moderate; extra family $5.75. Wheat, corn and rye unchanged. Oats firm and higher. Barley in fair demand. Provisions firm, active and higher—Bacon—shoulders 7¾c, do sides clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 8¼c for packed. Hams—S. C. 12c; white plain 15c. Lard 9¾c. Mess pork $13@13.50. Whisky steady; 91@92c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 21.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; white Wabash $1.41; No. 1 white Michigan $1.42; amber Michigan $1.38@1.41. Receipts of 18,000 bush. Shipments of 1,000 bush. Corn active and higher; No 2 do $1.33@1.34; No. 3 do $1.29@1.29c. Corn a shade better; high mixed 55c; low mixed 50c; yellow 56c; white 50¾c; no grade 56c; white 50¾c; no grade 53c. Oats steady.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 21.—Flour: extra spring better at $5.50; winter fancy held and higher; No 2 $5.25@5.40. Wheat: No 1 spring at $1.36; No 2 do $1.31½@1.32; rejected at $1.20@1.21; No 1 Illinois $1.33½; No 2 do $1.33@1.34; No. 3 do $1.29@1.29c. Corn a shade better; high mixed 55c; low mixed 50c; yellow 56c; white 50¾c; no grade 56c; white 50¾c; no grade 53c. Oats steady.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 21.—Flour: extra spring better at $5.50; winter fancy held and higher; No 2 $5.25@5.40. Wheat: No 1 spring at $1.36; No 2 do $1.31½@1.32; rejected at $1.20@1.21; No 1 Illinois $1.33½; No 2 do $1.33@1.34; No. 3 do $1.29@1.29c. Corn a shade better; high mixed 55c; low mixed 50c; yellow 56c; white 50¾c; no grade 56c; white 50¾c; no grade 53c. Oats steady.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 21.—Wheat firm, and 1c better; No. 1 red winter $1.37; No. 2 held at $1.35; No. 1 white nominal; No. 2 do $1.32@1.33. Oats irregular at 38@39c. Refined petroleum quiet; 22c for car lots; 23¾@24c in a small way; crude $5@5.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, September 21.—Cotton scarce and firm; middling 18½c.

CHARLESTON, September 21.—Cotton steady at 18¾c.

MOBILE, September 21.—Cotton firm at 19½c.

GALVESTON, September 21.—Cotton unsettled; good ordinary 18@18½c.

MEMPHIS, September 21.—Cotton firm at 19c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—Flour firmer. Wheat firmer; amber $1.65@1.75; red, good to prime, $1.50@1.55. Corn quiet; mixed 72@73c. Oats firmer; 42@43c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 94c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 21.—Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; extra $1.40@1.48½; No. 1 white $1.46 $1.45, amber $1.37@1.38. Corn at 58c. Oats at 32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, September 21.—2 cars merchandise, H & C; 2 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 3 do do, Union Iron Mills; 4 do do, Lewis & Lyon; 2 do do, Shoenberger & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 250 bloums, Nimick & Co; 21 obls s iron, 30 bdls rods, 2 do merchandise, Jones & Laughlin Steel Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 250 bloums, Nimick & Co; 21 obls s iron, 30 bdls rods, 2 do merchandise, Jones & Laughlin Steel Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 3 do do, Union Iron Mills; 4 do do, Lewis & Lyon; 2 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 2 do do, Shoenberger &

HOME NEWS.

Route for Sale.—A good paying route on this paper can be had by an energetic man. Call at GAZETTE Counting-room to-day.

That $1,293 Man.—The man who got drunk night before last and had so much money on his person, was released yesterday morning upon paying the usual fine. About ten o'clock he was again picked up dead drunk near the Union Depot by officer Wuchenberger, and being brought to the lock-up, it was found that he had still $1,219.12 upon his person.

The opportunity offered to workingmen and mechanics to buy a lot for a home at Lawrenceville, on Tuesday next, is seldom offered. These lots are near the intended Lawrenceville market house, in the city, and can be reached by street railways that run all hours in the day. We bespeak for this sale their attention. For particulars see advertisement on first page.

Weather.—MESSRS. EDITORS: The indications from the 14th of September to 16th of October are, that temperature, slightly inclined to cool, but little rain, with no hopes of a high river, say eight several days when there are only about three cloudy weather, prospects of the winter moderate, not warm.
September 21, 1871. A.

A. P. A.—John Knox Lodge, No. 1.

Some three years ago John Knox Lodge No. 1, American Protestant Association, of Allegheny, through some difficulty arising among its members, disbanded. On last Wednesday, however, the old members met and renewed their organization, under very favorable auspices. The following officers were elected: W. M., Wm. C. Cooke; D. M., Wm. J. McGrath; R. S., Theo. Myler; F. S., Jas. Smith; A. S., Wm. McAfee; C., David Ewing.

Suit Against the County.

We learn that the *Commercial* people are about to institute suit against the county to collect payment for the proclamation in that sheet. The act passed in 1861 and amended in 1862 provides for the appointment on the first of January of each year of a newspaper, one of which shall be German, to do the city printing. It seems, however, that the *Post*, which is not one of the official papers, has been paid for printing the proclamations, as merit ned, and hence the people of the *Commercial* think that they too should receive an equal amount for the same to their streets devoted to the promulgation of this document.

Labor Exchange for the Current Week, september, 1871—First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The fair weather has been favorable for outdoor work and appreciated by street contractors, builders and gardeners. The cold nip of the past two days will hasten operations. A sharp white frost occurring before the Autumn equinox don't give much encouragement to vivernum.

The Germer Almanacs note the 20th of September as an Ember day, the weather of that day being a prognostic of the next quarter—cold and dry.

The rolling mills continue in steady running, and several good jobs are available, which has encouraged an influx of several first-class mechanics from the "old country."

There is a demand for men in several of the "trades"—good chances for Young American to learn all about tinners, machinists and blacksmiths.

Moulders and boiler makers are always wanted, with occasional opportunities for position, to call to the growing towns of the West and South.

There is work for everbody that wants it, and if everybody would stick to some kind of occupation for which they are fitted by natural gifts and education, the hours of labor would be reduced to a reasonable time—say ten hours a working day—so says a philosopher. There is considerable force, then, in the expression, "The right man for the right place," and the lines,

"If you can't be a leader,
You can find it anywhere."

The peaceful relations that mutually exist at present between employer and employe in America, is the cause for much congratulation. The rates of remuneration seem to be satisfactory to all parties interested, and, as a consequence, prosperity is written in letters at the door of every honest laborer with pen or pick.

Central Presbyterian Church.

A large meeting of the Central Presbyterian congregation, convened by regular notice from the pulpit, was held in the Lecture Room on Wednesday evening to take into consideration the removal of the church. This has become necessary on account of the disturbance of church services from two trains of street cars, besides omnibusses and mail wagons, which traverse Smithfield street on the Sabbath. Prayer meetings are also rendered insufferable. The congregation has a very valuable property on this chief thoroughfare of the city. They have discussed locations, and are not able, as yet, to fix upon a site to accommodate the congregation. And in the centre of the city they are, between the First and Third churches, another church is not needed, as the tendency of the population increases to migrate to the suburbs.

In this condition of things the First Presbyterian Church addressed, through the committee of the congregation of the Central Church, a cordial invitation to join services in their ample edifice, associate in ministry of the pastors, Drs. Scovel and Jacobus, so long as it should be agreeable to the Central church, and until such time as they shall see their way clear to move in the matter of church building.

This invitation was reported and read to the meeting last evening, and it was the unanimous recommendation of the Committee of Session and Trustees, that the invitation be accepted, and that the Trustees of the Central Church be authorized to sell their property on Smithfield and Sixth avenues, adjoining the GAZETTE office, and invest the money for the use of the Central Church and congregation. Both propositions were fully discussed, and in the most harmonious spirit by Dr. James King, Isaiah Dickey, Thompson Bell, Alfred Patterson, F. F. Smith, Dr. Robert Wray, W. W. Patrick, and others, with remarks from Dr. Jacobus. The resolution to sell and the invitation were carried, the First Church for Joint services, was unanimously adopted.

This generous and Christian courtesy of the First Church is the more cordially and promptly extended on account of the like favor shown to the Central church by the First only years since, which is thus reciprocated.

The arrangements will be promptly consummated, and in a few weeks the joint services, morning and evening, of these two neighboring and important churches, will be the result. The harmony which has so prevailed in adopting this measure has characterized the entire history of the Central Church, and is continued in the continued influence and usefulness of this congregation in any movement they shall make.

The pastorate of the Central Church who will have the sale of the property in charge are Alfred Patterson, W. W. Patrick, Chas. E. Speer, M. Kennedy, Esq., and Capt. James Atkinson.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

List of Delegates who will Attend.

The following named delegates of the National Commercial and Industrial Convention, to be held in Baltimore on Monday, the 25th inst., will please call on the Mayor as early as possible and leave word of their time of departure, as it is desired that as many as can make it convenient shall go together: Gen. J. S. Negley, Geo. H. Thurston, David Kirk, Jas. S. Cooper, Thos. S. Blair, Mark Watson, Jas. I. Bennett, Samuel M. Kier, Wm. Thaw, W. O. Hughart, Charles Arbuthnot, Gen. T. A. Rowley, J. M. Davis, John F. Dravo, Gen. J. Morehead, Frank Valk, Wm. Russell, J. McC. Creizton, H. W. Oliver, Dr. A. H. Gross, J. H. Scott, R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Dilworth, Joseph Eichbaum, A. Bigrer, Capt. R. C. Gray, John Chaifant and Wm. Neeb.

A number of the originally appointed delegates having signified their inability to attend, others have been appointed in their stead, which accounts for the difference between this list and those heretofore published. The gentlemen named above have expressed their intention to be present and take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

Gen. Negley will meet the delegates at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, upon their arrival at that place.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

A hearing was had before Alderman strain, in the case of Dr. Edward Czarnecki, of Allegheny, charged with a malicious assault in firing a pistol at Daniel Iafferty. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

Ann McCarthy and Ellen Montgomery are neighbors and dwell in the vicinity of Soho. They had a misunderstanding of some kind, and Ellen threatened to take Ann's life. She avowed moreover, that dead or alive, she would have several. A warrant was issued by Alderman O'Donnell.

Michael Lany made an information before Alderman O'Donnell charging John Schriler with assault and battery. It appears that Lany and some others were in defendant's tavern, in the Tenth ward, and were about to engage in a row, when he attempted to put them out, during which he is alleged as struck Lady. Held for a hearing.

Matthew Egar made information before Alderman Neubert, charging a man named McIlhenny with assault and battery. The alleged offense was committed on a fourteen year old son of the prosecutor, it being charged against McIlhenny that he kicked, knocked down and otherwise abused the boy. Warrant issued.

Health Officer Williams made an information before Alderman Smith against R. B. Waddell for maintaining a nuisance, after being notified to abate it.

James Lowrie, of Beaver G. A. Kurtz, before Alderman Smith, for borrowing a ladder from the prosecutor and refusing to return it.

Larceny by Bailee is what Parker Robinson alleges before Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny, that Wr. Burgher sold liquor to two minors, whose names he declines in the information. Warrant issued.

Alderman McMasters took the information of Robert McAvoy, charging John McClelland with assault and battery. The prosecutor is a gardener and resides near Soho, and he alleges that he was conveying produce to the market in a wagon, and that while on his way to market took a few bunches of grapes from his wagon. Mr. McAvoy ordered the accused to go away, when the individual knocked him down. A warrant was issued.

Matthew Wagner appeared before Alderman McMasters and made a charge of assault and battery against Henry Kreling, a saloon keeper on Second avenue. The prosecutor alleges that he went into the bar room at the house of the accused and bought some cigars. For some reason not stated by Shadbolt, Krehling came around from behind the counter and struck the prosecutor with a piece of lead pipe. The accused was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing.

Before Alderman Moreland came Benjamin Kronheimer, charging Joseph Obstfeld with false pretenses. It is alleged that Joseph obtained board at the house of Benjamin to the amount of $5, upon the promise that he had money coming to him from the firm of Reed & Bro., which statement was untrue. The Alderman issued a warrant for Joseph.

The opportunity offered to workingmen and mechanics to buy a lot for a home at Lawrenceville, on Tuesday next, is seldom offered. These lots are near the intended Lawrenceville market house, in the city, and can be reached by street railways that run all hours in the day. We bespeak for this sale their attention. For particulars see advertisement on first page.

Hot Soup Lunch, at Oil Exchange, No. 236 Penn street, every day.

THE FIRST GUN.

Grand Republican Rally.

CITY HALL CROWDED.

Campaign Opened.

AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

Eloquent Speeches by General Hite, of Kentucky, and Edwin H. Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The political campaign was opened last evening by the Republicans of Pittsburgh and vicinity in a grand mass meeting at City Hall, and we have seldom witnessed a more auspicious and encouraging commencement, even here where Republicans have ever been distinguished for the enthusiasm of their demonstrations. Long before the advertised hour had arrived the spacious hall was crowded, and, if we are to judge from the wild cheers and hearty applause with which the remarks of the several speakers were greeted, we are confident that the Republican voters of Allegheny county have not lost a particle of that fervid, patriotic devotion to the principles of Republicanism which have characterized them in many a political fight in the past.

The assemblage, during the time intervening between the opening of the hall and the organization of the meeting, were regaled with delicious music by an excellent band.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, upon whose motion A. M. Brown, Esq., was called to the chair and the following list of gentlemen chosen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents—Hon. J. K. Morehead, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Gen. Jas. S. Negley, Hon. James S. Graham, Hon. Joseph Walton, James Veech, Esq., S. A. Purviance, W. P. Hunter, James McGirr, Joshua King, Col. John H. Stewart, John Phillips, Esq., Hugh S. Fleming, P. H. Laufman, John McD. Crossan, Robert Long, John Caldwell, Campbell Gemmill, Matthew Jones, Henry Hays, Wm. A. Herron, Joseph Woodwell, B. L. Fahnestock, J. seph Long, John N. Bertron, August Amman, Wilerow Douglass, Dr. A. M. Barr, James Littell, Samuel Morrow, Major William Frew, James Kelly, Hon. C. C. Hughan, Hugh Lee, W. H. Barker, Granville A. Woodson, B. F. Pulpress, Andrew Humbert.

Secretaries—H. H. McCormick, Adam S. Woodwell, Frank Case, B. F. Kennedy, T. M. Bryne, James W. Marshall, and the reporters of the press.

Maj. A. M. Brown, upon hearing himself announced as presiding officer of the meeting, walked to the front and announced the list of several T. M. Hite, of Kentucky, and Edwin H. Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, the gentlemen who had been announced as speakers for the occasion. After the election of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, nearly all who were chosen took seats on the stand.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Maj. Brown said he sincerely thanked those who had honored him by calling him to preside over the deliberations of the present campaign, and he heartily congratulated the immense concourse upon the auspicious opening of the campaign for the success of the Republicans, also, upon the glad shouts of victory that had lately come up from California—a State which, two years ago, had given a majority of eight thousand against the Republican party. This, said the Major, was the newest departure of the Democratic party from power since he had heard of. Then glorious Maine had sent back greeting to California, telling her by an overwhelming victory, that the fires burned brightly as in days of yore.

The speaker next referred to Pennsylvania, saying that the Keystone State would be the great battle-field of the coming national political struggle, and that the eyes of the whole country would be turned upon her. Hence, he said, the importance of every Republican taking more than an ordinary interest in the approaching struggle. Referring to the words of Lincoln, when told of the majority which Allegheny county gave him, "that it was the banner county, and could be relied on," the speaker said he felt certain Allegheny county could do as well in the future, and that it would roll up a majority of fifteen thousand for both the State and county ticket, and that Pittsburgh would give the usual majority for the municipal ticket. Every man on the ticket must be elected. [Applause.]

The speaker briefly adverted to the stealing which had been perpetrated by the Democrats wherever they had control of the peoples' moneys. Particular attention was paid to the doings of Tammany, in New York, where a disgusted people were determined to hurl the thieves from power.

Maj. Brown concluded by saying that he would introduce a gallant son of Kentucky, one who carried a musket through the late war. He then introduced

GEN. T. M. HITE,

Who came forward and said that he had come to talk upon the political issues of the day. In order to properly present his arguments he would refer to the history of the past years. Every one knew that before the commencement of the late rebellion there existed in the Southern States an institution known as the institution of human slavery. It was an institution admitted by all men to be a social, moral and political evil. Before the war it was never claimed for slavery that it was a benefit or a blessing. Any slaveholder would have said, even then, that the institution was a curse, but he could not improve him with confidence. He objected to the trickling policy of the old Whig party in succumbing to the issue they were forced into, leading in the degradation of the people of the north by the fugitive slave act, which compelled them to go hunting up and down the land, oppressing their more unfortunate fellow-men. He thought he saw a change, however, when the Republican party was organized. He then for the first time saw daylight,—hope for the nation, and at once all his confidence was restored. Removal from the State prevented him from voting for Fremont, but he endeavored to atone for that by voting for Lincoln's election in the next campaign, when Lincoln rode so triumphantly into power.

Speaking of the organization of the Republican party, even though it did not take the extreme to fully meet his views. But when the Democratic party had the provision hostility to the extension of slavery into the territories, he felt that the result would be all that he could ask for, for that provision he knew would never consent to any limitation of slavery. They would insist on unlimited freedom to carry their "chattels" wherever they chose. He knew the great, the "irrepressible conflict would come and the Republican party would have to settle it, and as the result proved that party *did* settle it and gave the land over to freedom forever. (Cheers.)

The speaker now spoke at length in refutation of the claim of the Southerners that they had a right to our slaves and said that the principle enunciated by Lord Brougham was right, that no man had a right to hold another in bondage. This was the leading principle with him in all his political life, and it had attached him to the Republican party because he knew that party believed it, and had the final extinction of slavery in view. He had no controversy with true "Democracy;" No honest man could have, for the Republic existed on the basis of free Democracy, not as the name was understood now but it was understood by the founders of the Republic. In the nature of things there could be no Republic without this Democratic principle. It belonged to the so-called Democratic party today. If the Declaration of Independence was lived out, in word and deed, then they would have liberty for all, protection for all, progress for all, and the fullest measure of freedom for all, be they white or black, native or foreign, Northern or Southern, rich or poor. (Great cheering.) This was to be found in the Republican and not the Democratic party—it was the true Democratic principle which was in opposition to all slavery, and looked to the freedom and elevation of all.

The speaker then referred to slavery, the perpetuation of which, he said, had been the chief aim of the so-called Democratic party. He had had an opportunity of knowing something about slavery, for he had been an agent for the underground railroad for forty years. (Cheers.) He had thus became an "abolitionist." (Laughter.) He had been made an abolitionist through his experience as "agent" and through the teachings of Thomas Jefferson and John Wesley, and if any man had any controversy with him on that score, he desired his opponent to settle it with the originals—take up the bones of Wesley and Jefferson and burn them. (Laughter and cheers.) He had through all his experience as an "agent" been watching the course of the Democratic party, and found that party ever ready to clamor for the acquisition of more slave territory and very reluctant to extend freedom to the States. It was continually in the South of the slave holders and slave drivers, and in the North of the deadly foes of the colored man. Every important event of all that he had obtained to the Republican party. [Cheers.] The Republican party did better than it promised. The Democratic party promised much and did little. The Republican party promised little and did much. [Cheers.] The Republican party of Maine looked to the rights of the man—not the colored man because he was black and a slave, oppressed, but because he was a man. The contest was the same in principle today as it had ever been. The Democrats said they will be the masters, but the contest is not finished. It has fulfilled its destiny, and now the government might be handed over to Democracy to give them free play. Never said the speaker, was there a greater humbug than the cry of "Let us alone." Reference was made to the Democratic party in Ohio while the war was going on and said that it was a failure. And so it was—for their friends, (laughter) but it proved a glorious success for the Republican party and for the freest under the sun. It had made it what "the fathers" designed it to be—the home of free, and it was now the mirror of Sambling up over the people who had once attempted its destruction. The Democratic party in Chicago while the war was going on